

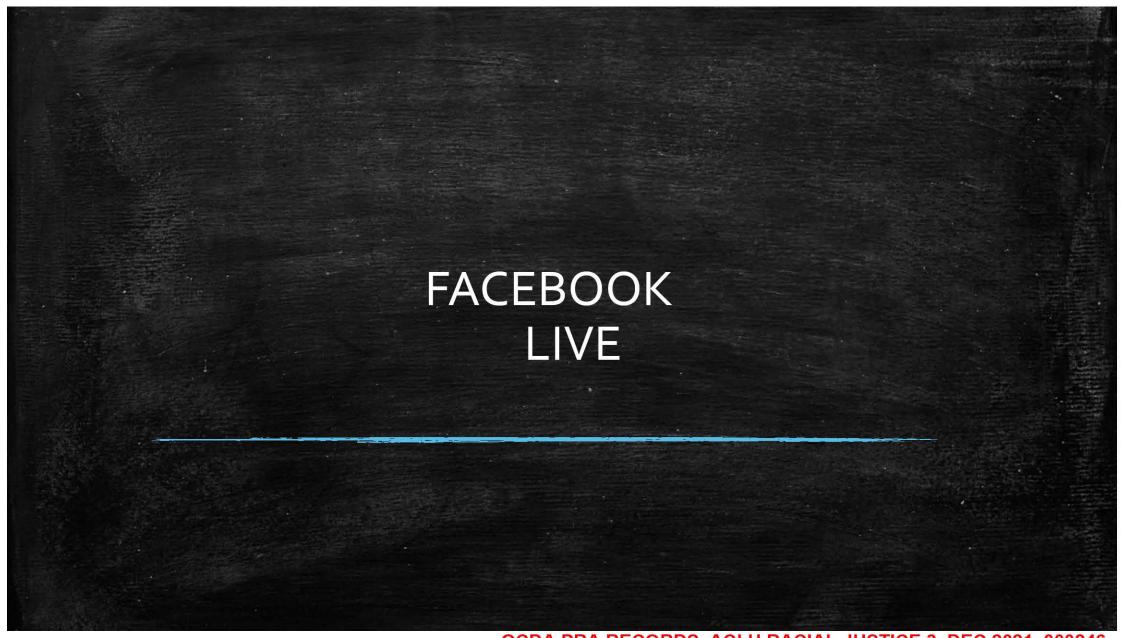
SOCIAL MEDIA

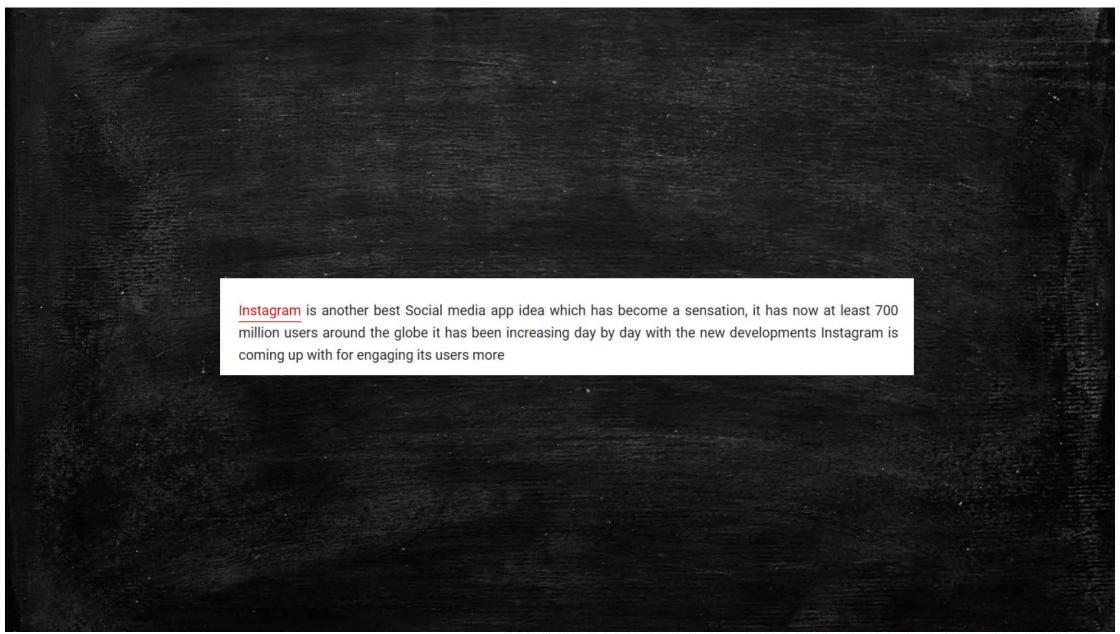
Definition of social media

: forms of electronic communication (such as websites for social networking and microblogging) through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, and other content (such as videos)

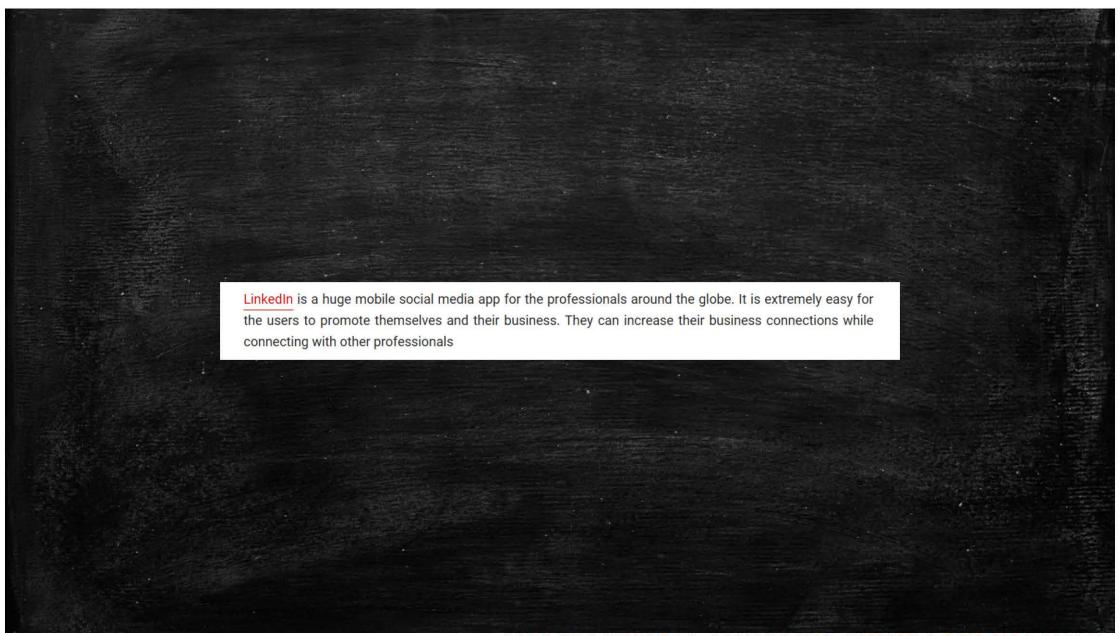
SOURCE: Merriam Webster

Alternatively referred to as a virtual community or profile site, a **social network** is a website that brings people together to talk, share ideas and interests, or make new friends. This type of collaboration and sharing of data is often referred to as **social** media.

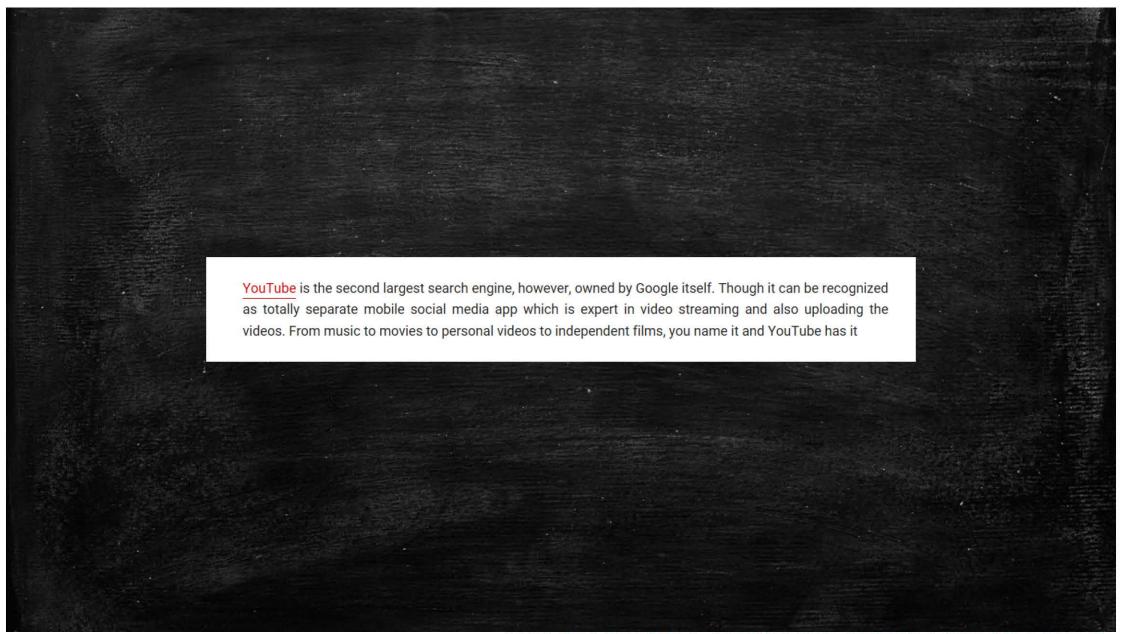




OCDA PRA RECORDS_ACLU RACIAL JUSTICE 3_DEC 2021_000247



OCDA PRA RECORDS_ACLU RACIAL JUSTICE 3_DEC 2021_000248



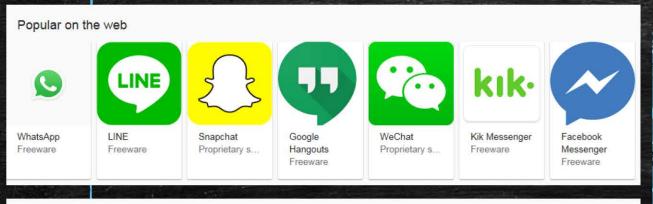
CHAT APPS

Apps that enabling Messaging

Messaging apps differ from the previous generation of <u>instant</u> <u>messaging</u> platforms like the defunct <u>AIM</u>, <u>Yahoo! Messenger</u>, and <u>Windows Live Messenger</u>, in that they are primarily used via <u>mobile</u> <u>apps</u> on <u>smartphones</u> as opposed to personal computers, although some messaging apps offer web-based versions or software for PC operating systems.

SOURCE: Wikipedia

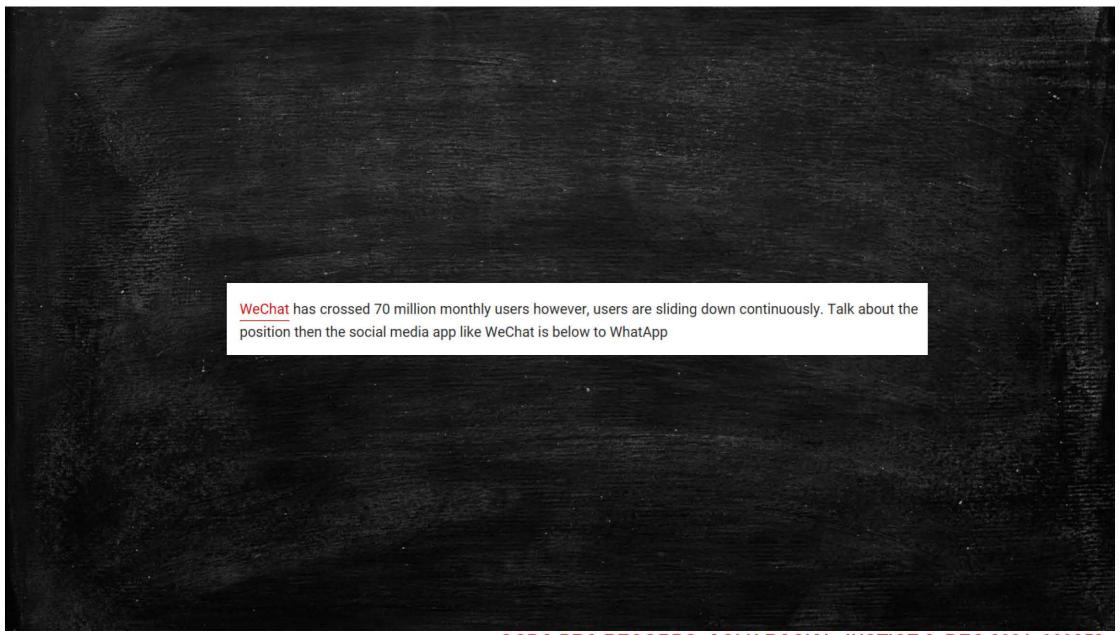
CHAT APPS



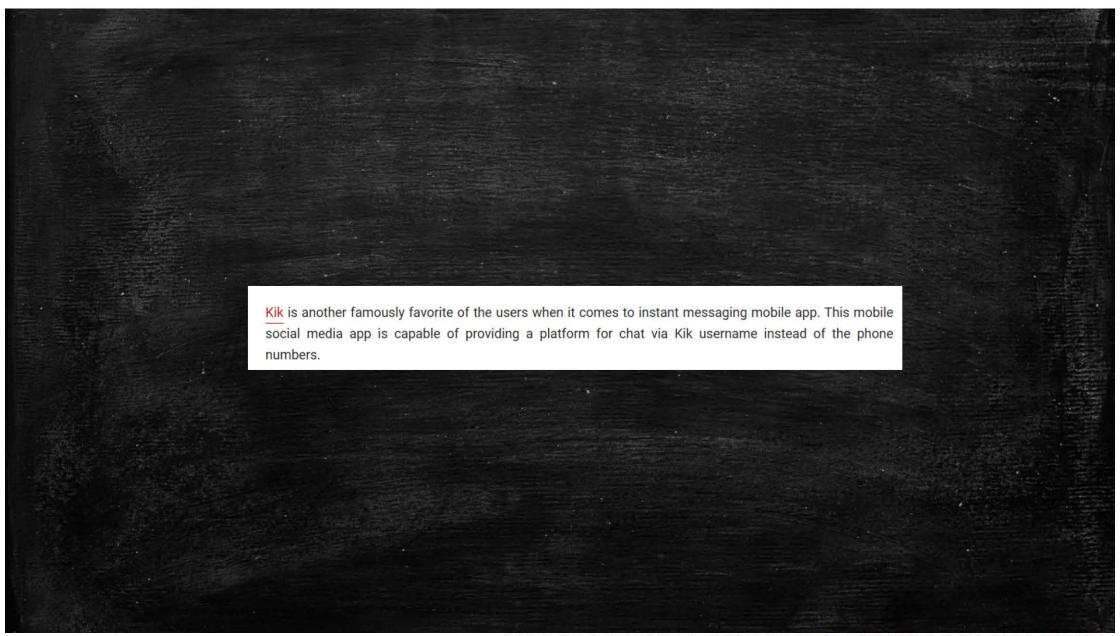


E.G.

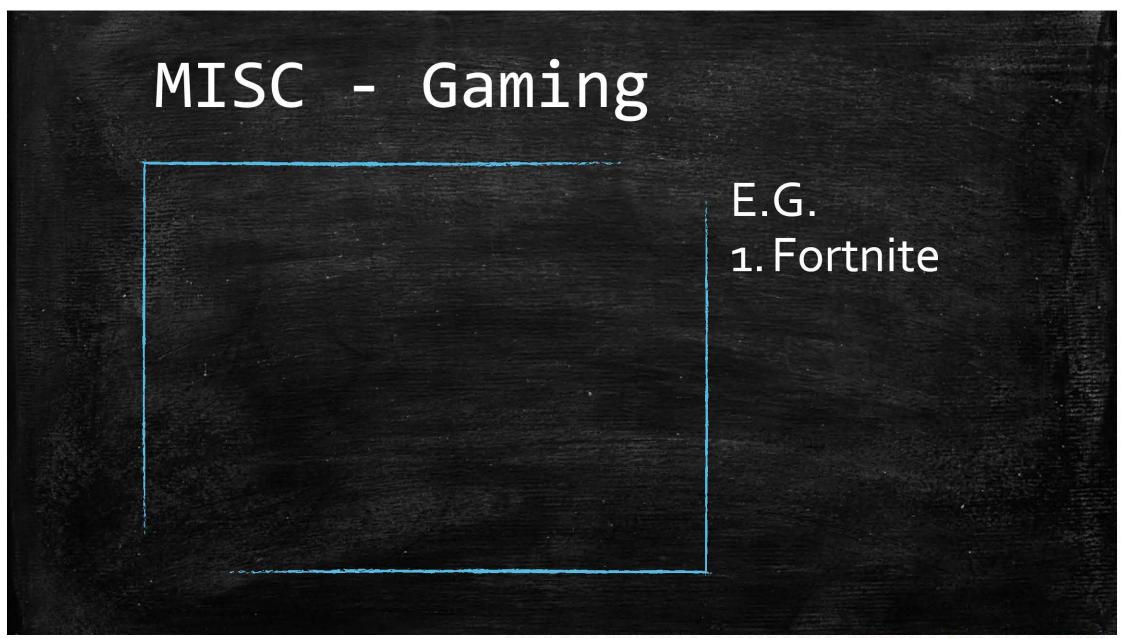
1. Messenger
2. What's App
3. WeChat
4. SnapChat
5. Kik



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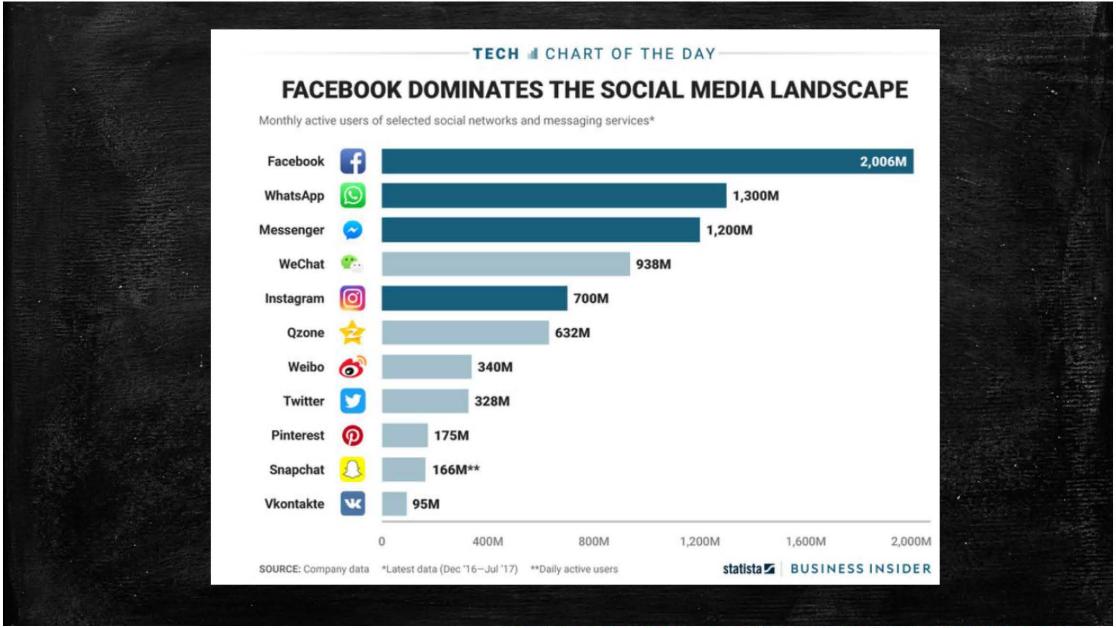


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:)	Small smiley	ATB	All the best	EVRY1	Everyone	L8R	Later	SPK	Speak
:-)	Big smiley	ATM	At the moment	FTTB	For the time being	LMK	Let me know	SUM1	Someone
:-D	Laughter	В	Be	FYI	For your info	LOL	Laughing out loud	SUP?	What's up?
:- X	Kiss	B4	Before	GR8	Great	LUV	Love	THX	Thanks
;-)	Winking smiley	B4N	Bye for now	GTG	Got to go	LYL	Love you lots	U	You
:-(Sad face	BCNU	Be seeing you	H&K	Hug and kiss	M8	Mate	UR	You are
:-0	Surprised	BCOZ	Because	VH8	Hate	МОВ	Mobile	URAQT	You are a cutie!
4	For	BRB	Be right back	IAC	In any case	MSG	Message	WIV	With
+LY	Positively	BRT	Be right there	IDK	I don't know	NE1	Anyone	WKND	Weekend
2DAY	Today	BTW	By the way	IMO	In my opinion	NO1	No-one	WOT	What's up?
2MORO	Tomorrow	CIO	Check it out	IOH	l'm outta here	NRN	No reply necessary	XOXOX	Hugs and kisses
2NITE	Tonight	CSL	Can't stop laughing	IOW	In other words	OIC	Oh I see	YNK	You never know
AFAIK	As far as I know	CUL8R	See you later	IYD	In your dreams	PLS	Please		
AMBW	All my best wishes	DGT	Don't go there	KIT	Keep in touch	R	Are		
ASAP	As soon as possible	DKDK	Don't know, don't care	L8	Late	RU OK?	Are you okay?		





% 0]	U.S.	adults	who	use	each	social	media	platform
------	------	--------	-----	-----	------	--------	-------	----------

	Facebook	Instagram	Linkedin	Twitter	
Total	68%	35%	25%	24%	
Men	62%	30%	25%	23%	

of U.S. adults who use ...

	Facebook	Pinterest	Instagram	Linkedin	Twltter	Snapchat	YouTube	WhatsApp
1/10/2018	68%	29%	35%	25%	24%	27%	73%	22%

Nulai 30% 23% 13% 11

Source: Source: Survey conducted Jan. 3-10, 2018.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

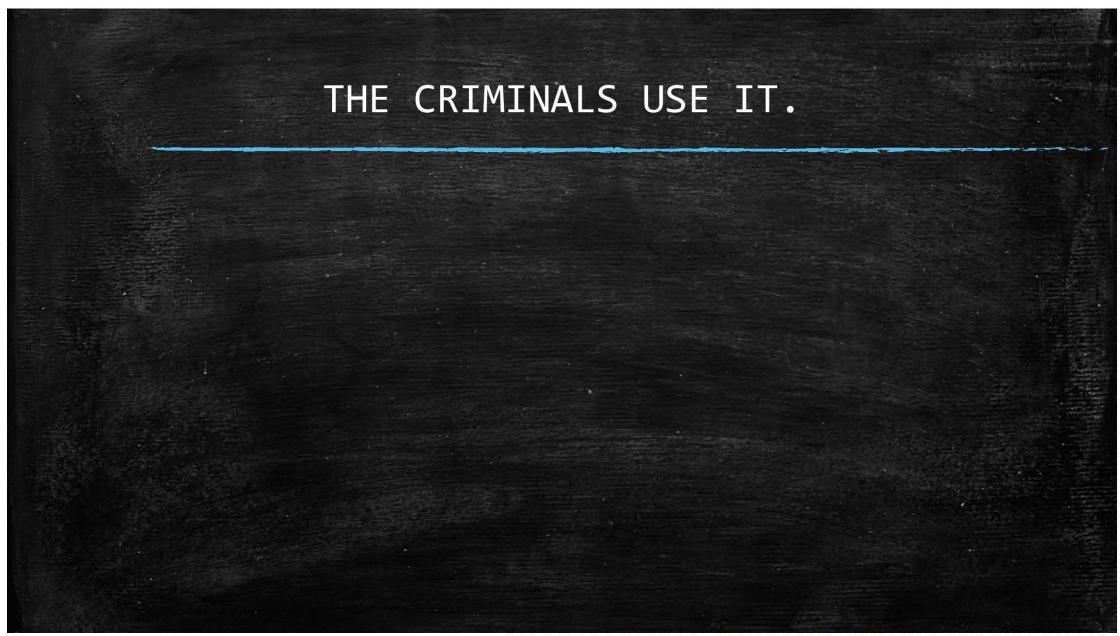
The Reality

- Adults Ages 21- 37
- 92% own smartphones
- 85% use social media
- 52% IG
- 47% Snap
- NOTE: 97% use the internet (28% are smartphone only)

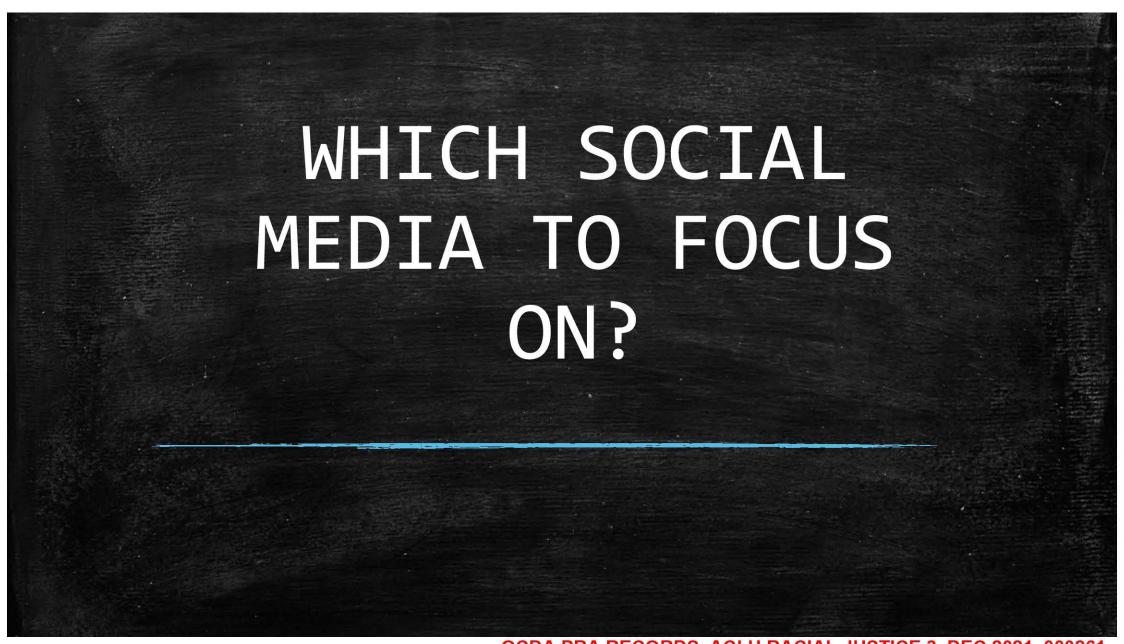
- Adults Ages 38-53
- 85% own smartphones
- 75% use social media

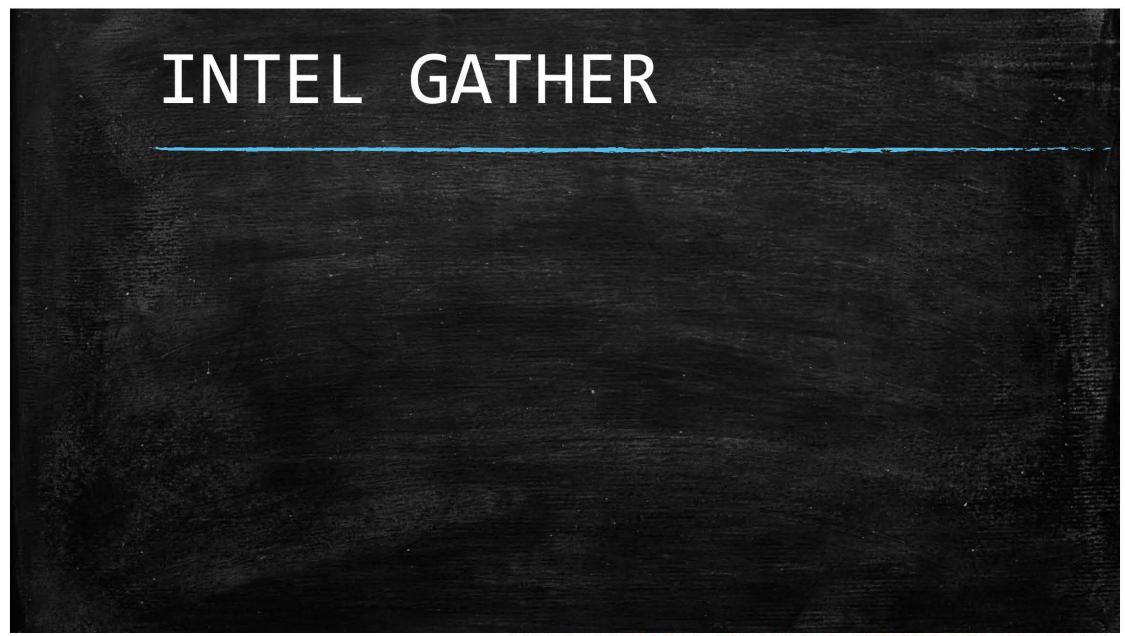
- Adults Ages 54-72
- 67% own smartphones
- 57% use social media

Stats from 2018 January Study by PewResearch



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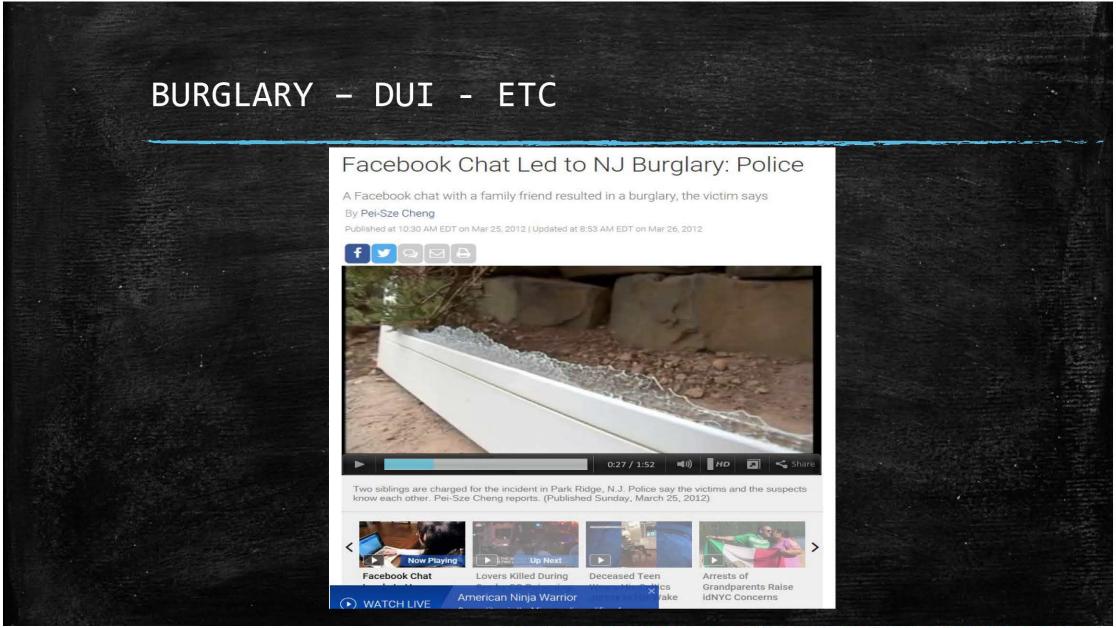
Why It's Not a Good Idea to Brag About Pimping on Facebook

Eric Dejuan McMillian of Oakland received a seven-year sentence today for attempted human trafficking and pimping ... while he was out on parole for pimping.

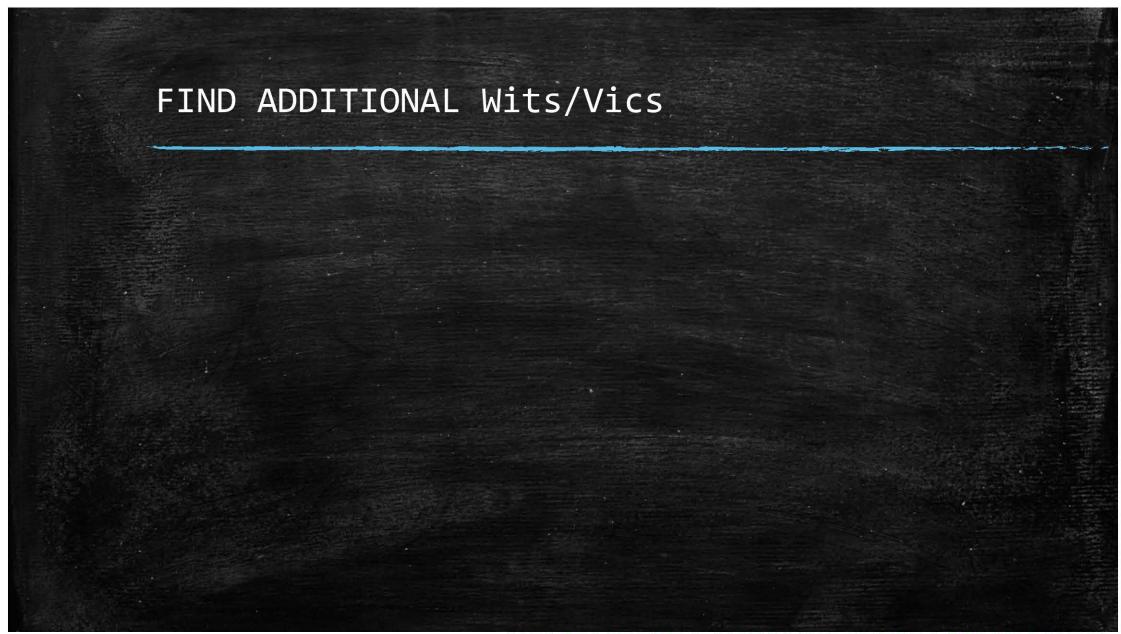


An Oakland man on parole for pimping in Orange County was sentenced today to seven years in state prison for attempted human trafficking and pimping.

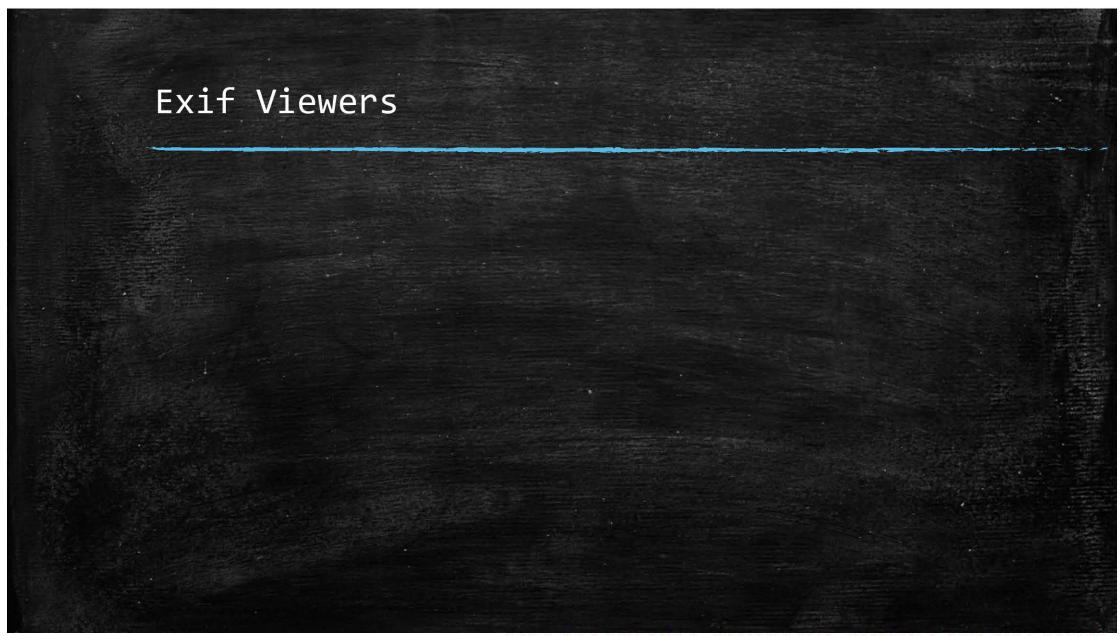




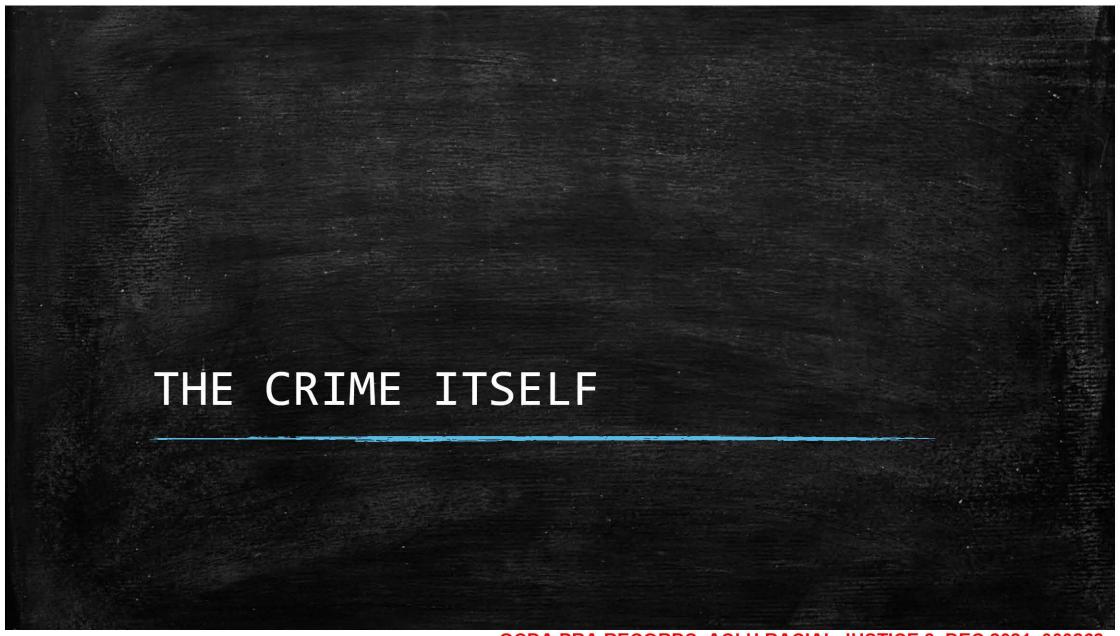


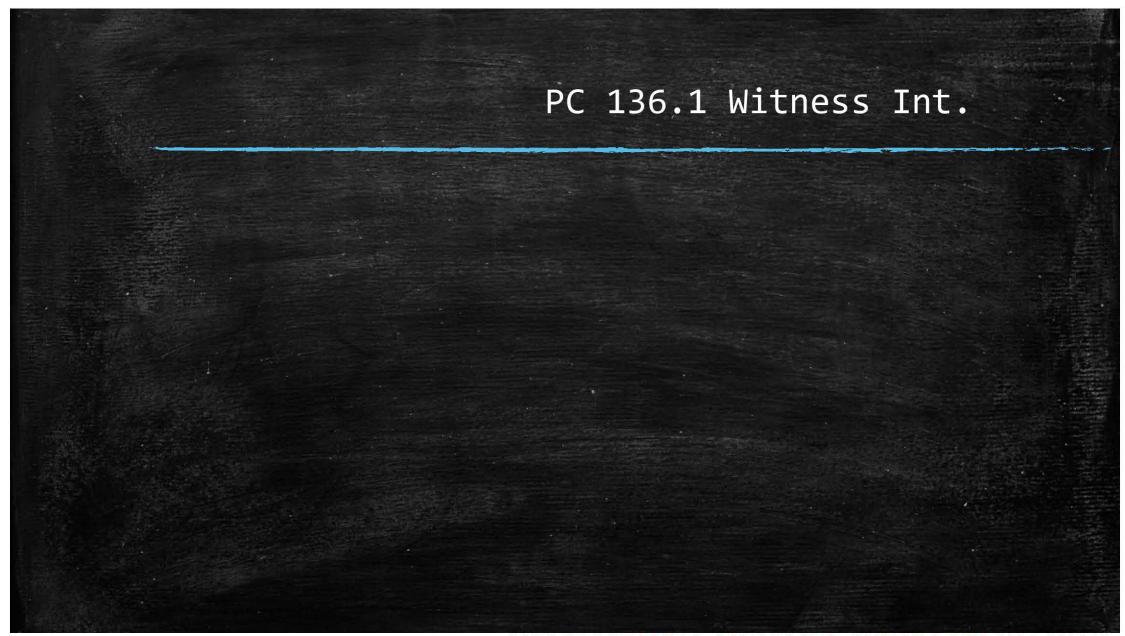


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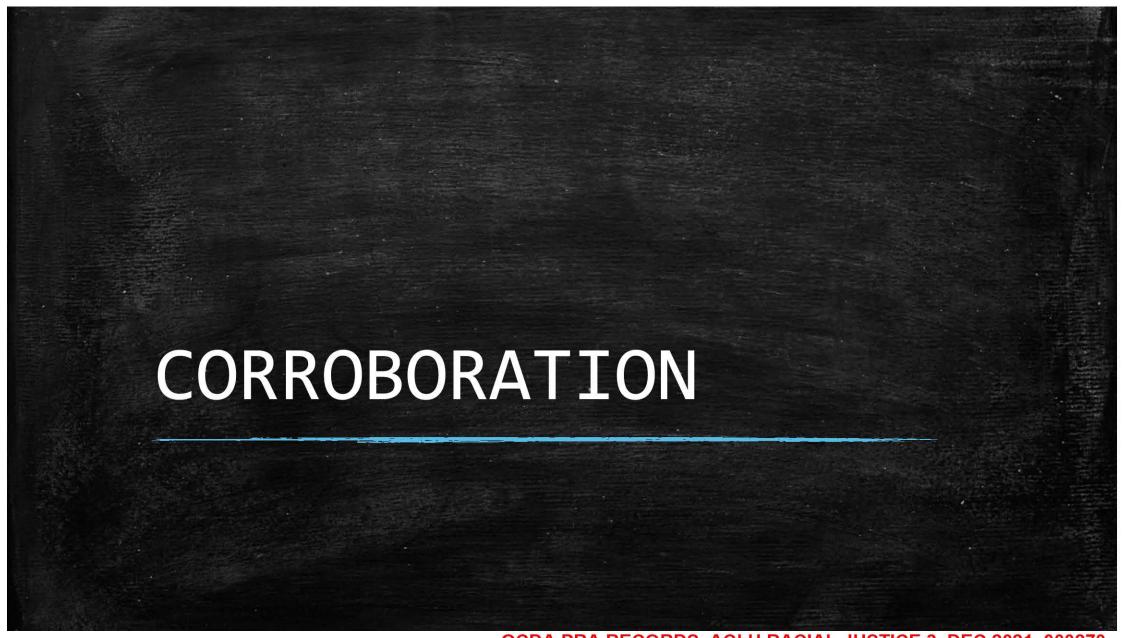


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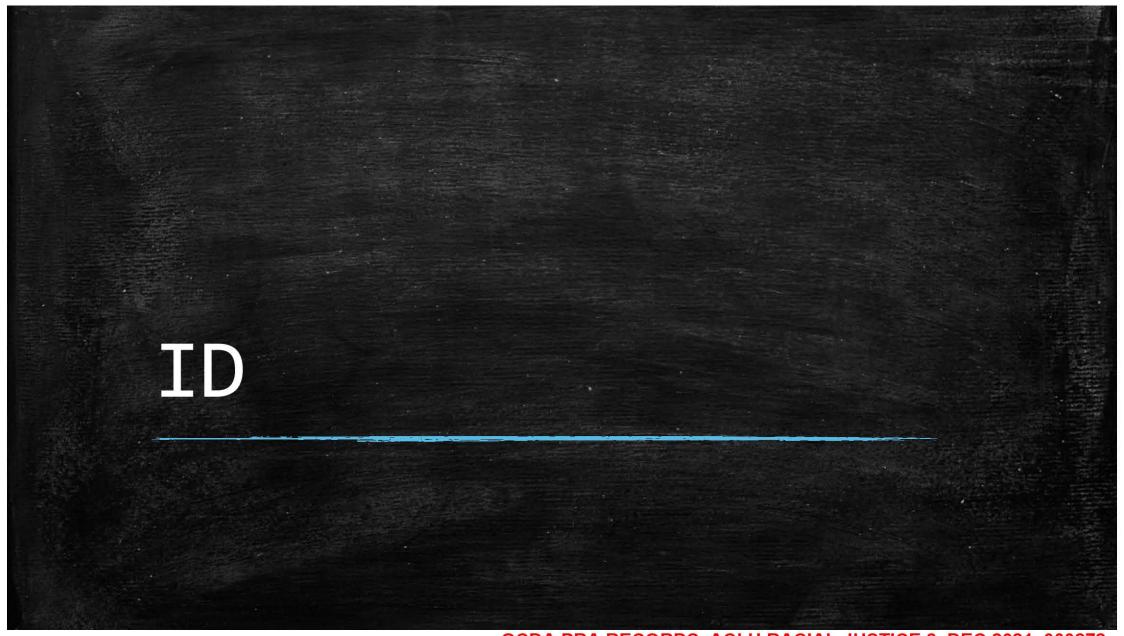


OCDA PRA RECORDS_ACLU RACIAL JUSTICE 3_DEC 2021_000269

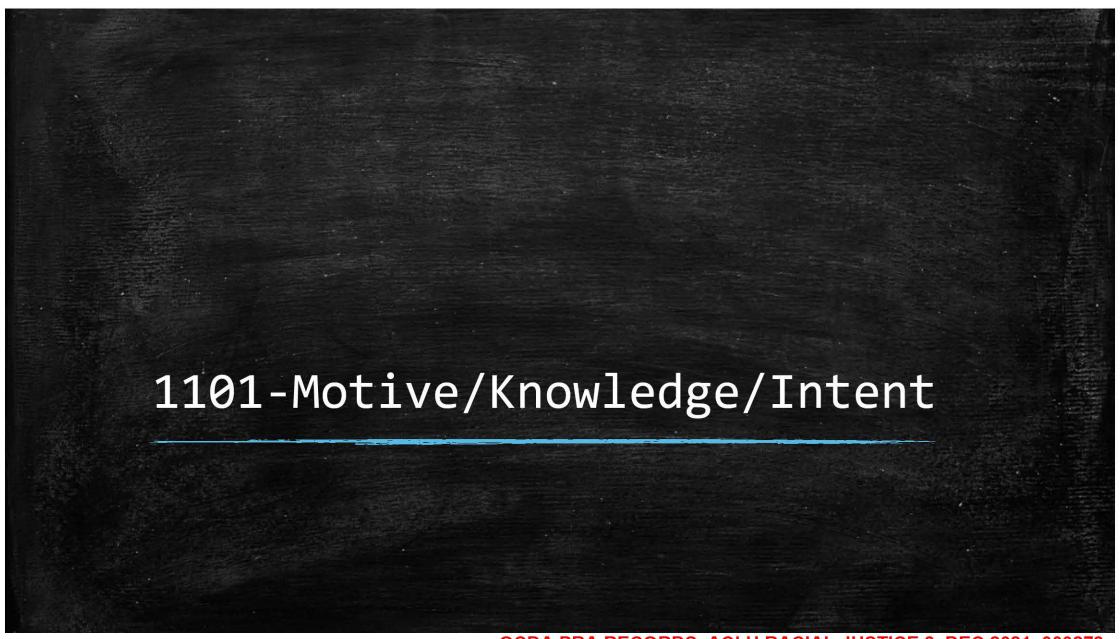




OCDA PRA RECORDS_ACLU RACIAL JUSTICE 3_DEC 2021_000271



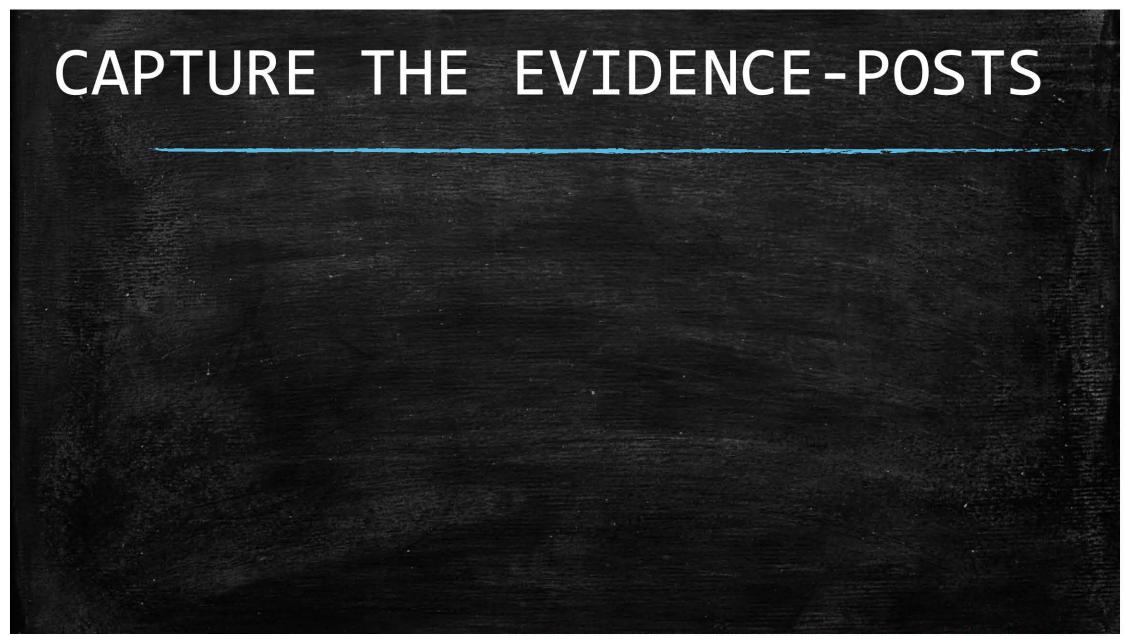
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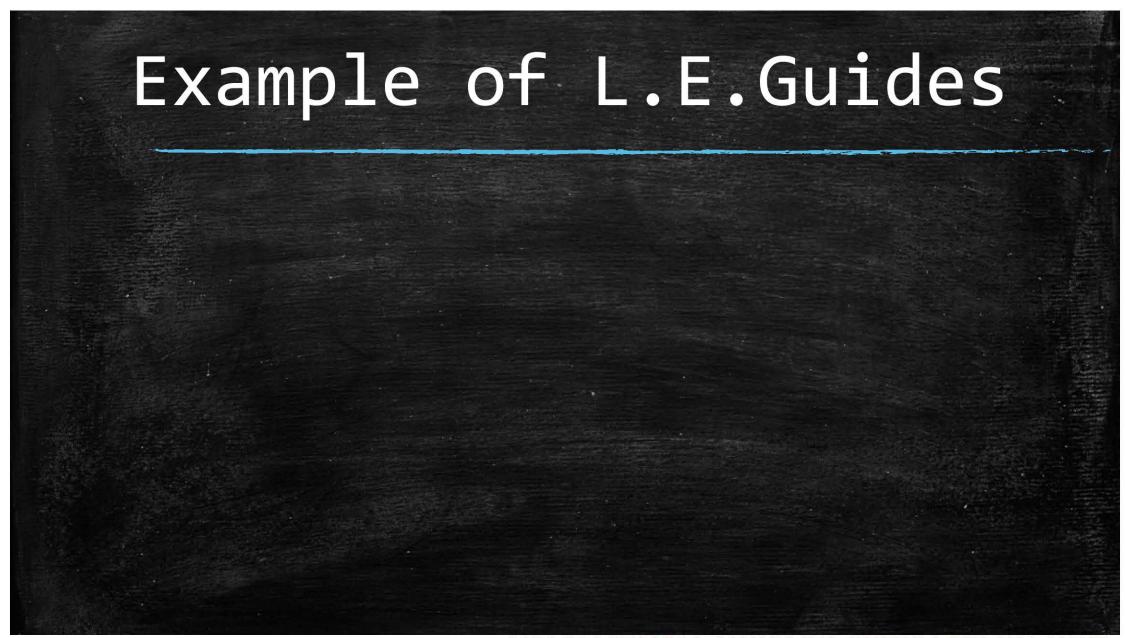


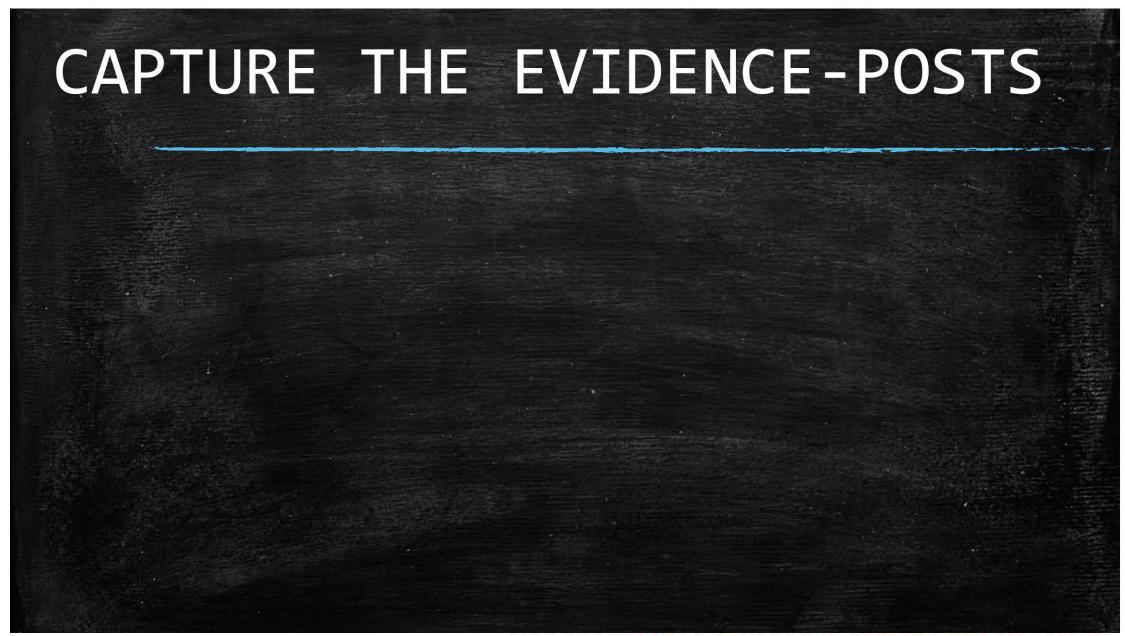
The evidence was probative of defendant's state of mind and criminal intent, as well as his membership in a criminal gang and his loyalty to it. The songs showed that defendant's gang had the motive and intent to kill Sureños. This evidence, although anticipatory, was explicitly relevant to the charges against defendant. (See People v. Olguin (1994) 31 Cal.App.4th 1355, 1372–1373, 37 Cal.Rptr.2d 596 [trial court properly admitted over Evidence Code section 352 objection rap lyrics written by defendant that demonstrated his membership in a gang, his loyalty to it, his familiarity with gang culture and, inferentially, his motive and intent on the day of the killing].)

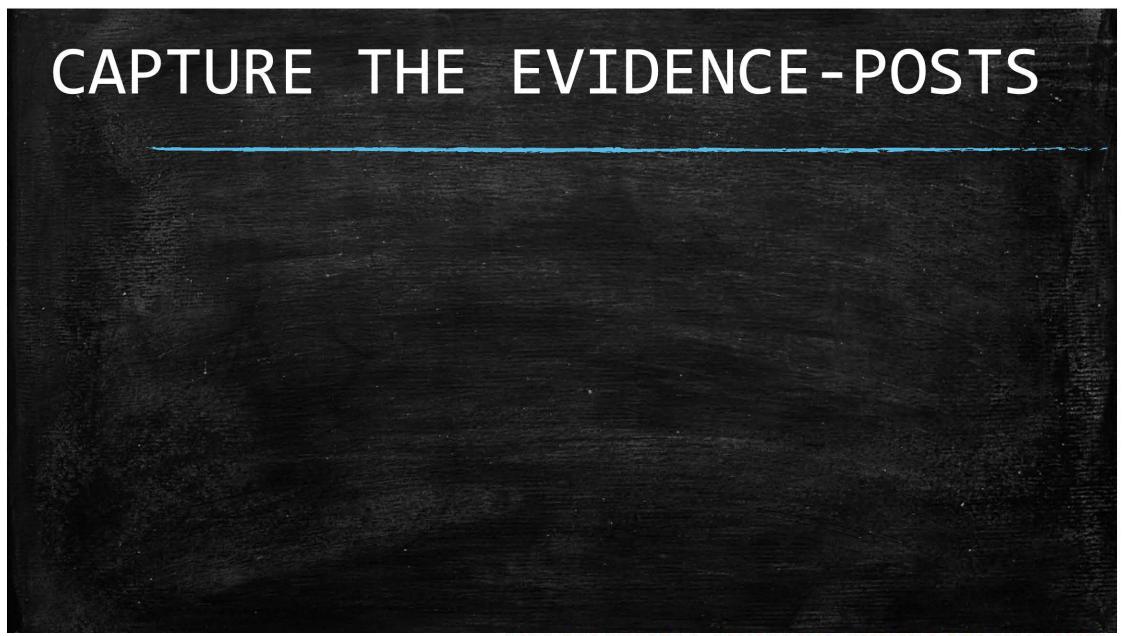
People v. Zepeda, 167 Cal. App. 4th 25, 35, 83 Cal. Rptr. 3d 793, 801 (2008)

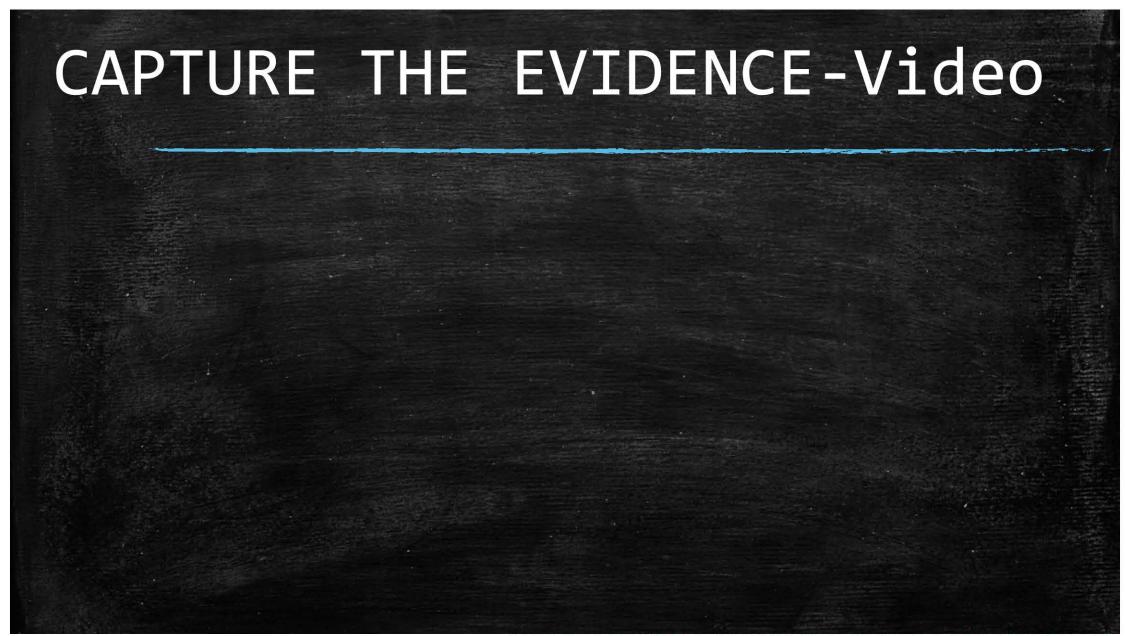






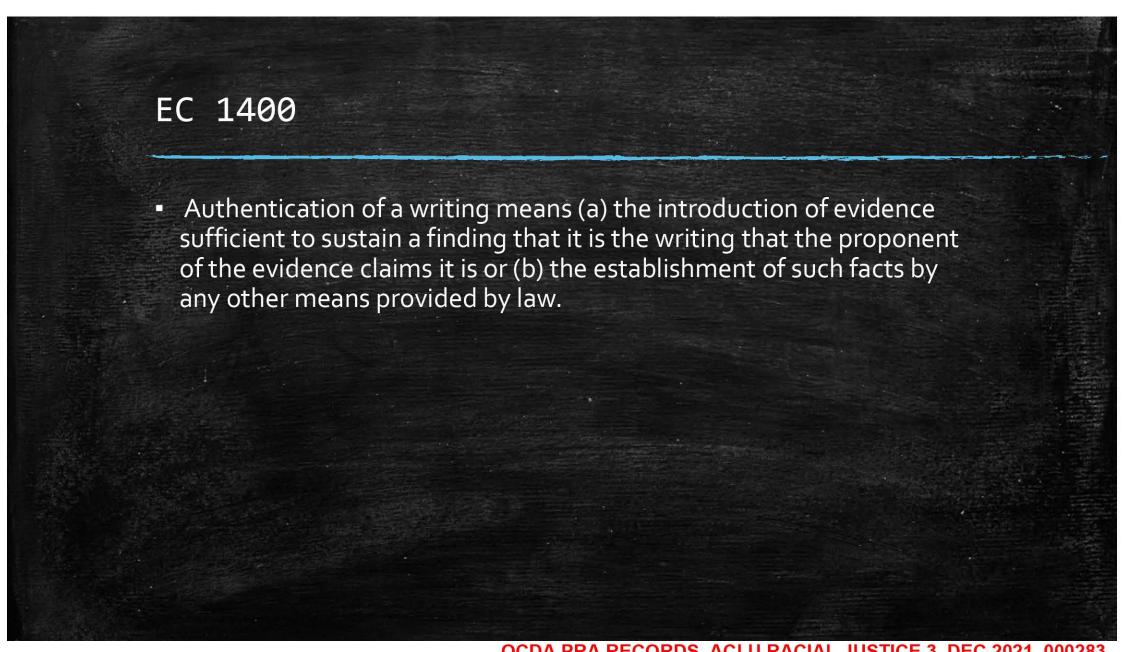


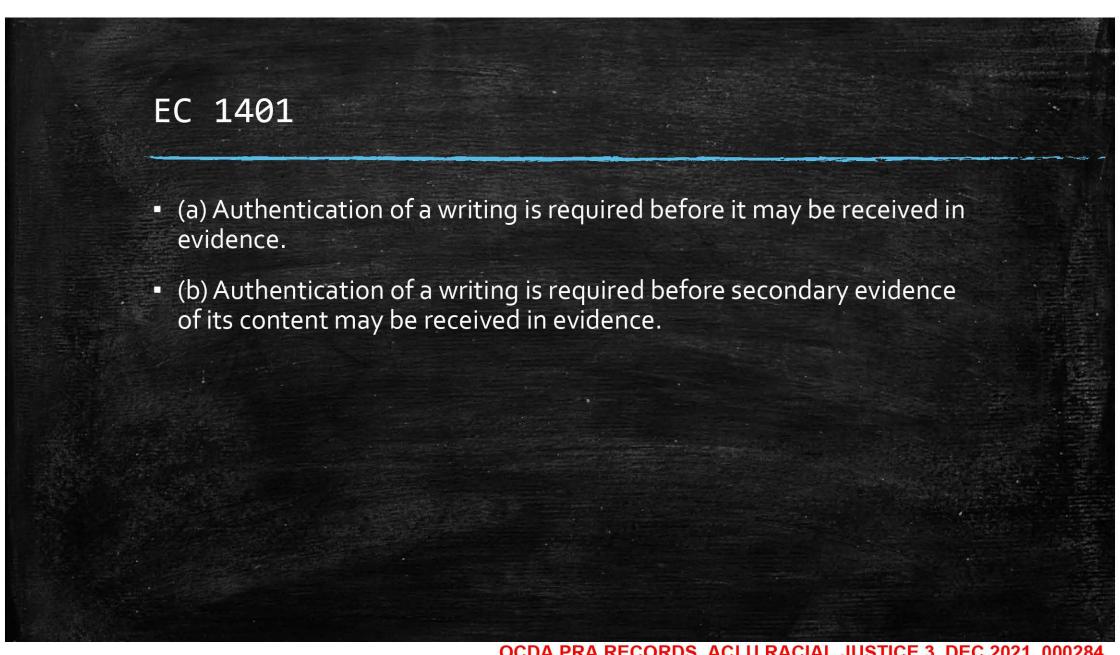












EC 1552

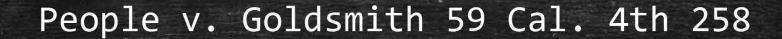
– (a) A printed representation of computer information or a computer program is presumed to be an accurate representation of the computer information or computer program that it purports to represent. This presumption is a presumption affecting the burden of producing evidence. If a party to an action introduces evidence that a printed representation of computer information or computer program is inaccurate or unreliable, the party introducing the printed representation into evidence has the burden of proving, by a preponderance of evidence, that the printed representation is an accurate representation of the existence and content of the computer information or computer program that it purports to represent.

Cal. Evid. Code § 1552 (West)

EC 1553

A printed representation of images stored on a video or digital medium is presumed to be an accurate representation of the images it purports to represent. This presumption is a presumption affecting the burden of producing evidence. If a party to an action introduces evidence that a printed representation of images stored on a video or digital medium is inaccurate or unreliable, the party introducing the printed representation into evidence has the burden of proving, by a preponderance of evidence, that the printed representation is an accurate representation of the existence and content of the images that it purports to represent.

Cal. Evid. Code § 1553 (West)



- As with other writings, the proof that is necessary to authenticate a photograph or video recording varies with the nature of the evidence that the photograph or video recording is being offered to prove and with the degree of possibility of error.
- This foundation may, but need not be, supplied by the person taking the photograph or by a person who witnessed the event being recorded.
- It may be supplied by other witness testimony, circumstantial evidence, content and location.

People v. Olquin 31 Cal.App.4th 1355

Despite these facts pointing to Mora as their creator, he argues they were inadequately authenticated. We disagree. While Mora assumes authentication can be accomplished only through statutorily created means, Evidence Code section 1410 provides, "Nothing in this article shall be construed to limit the means by which a writing may be authenticated or proved," and California courts have never considered the list set forth in Evidence Code sections 1410-1421 as precluding reliance upon other means of authentication. (Young v. Sorenson (1975) 47 Cal. App. 3d 911, 915 [121 Cal. Rptr. 236] *1373 [circumstantial evidence may be used for authentication].) Both the content and location of these papers identified them as the work of Mora. (People v. Ramsey (1948) 83 Cal. App. 2d 707, 722 [189 P. 2d 802], disapproved on other grounds in People v. Brown (1958) 49 Cal. 2d 577, 584 [320 P. 2d 5].) Unlike O'Laskey v. Sortino (1990) 224 Cal. App. 3d 241 [273 Cal. Rptr. 674], upon which he relies, this was not a case in which the date of creation of the work was critical. Regardless of whether these lyrics were written before or after the killing, they were adequately authenticated as the work of Mora. As such, they demonstrated his membership in Southside, his loyalty to it, his familiarity with gang culture, and, inferentially, his motive and intent on the day of the killing. The trial court properly admitted them, carefully limiting them to those purposes.

<u>People v. Olguin</u>, 31 Cal. App. 4th 1355, 1372–73, 37 Cal. Rptr. 2d 596 (1994)

Olquin continued...

- 352 violation?
 - This was a crime alleged to be gang related. Gang membership was obviously important, and evidence tending to show it was highly relevant. (People v. Maestas, supra, 20 Cal.App.4th at p. 1497, and cases cited therein.) The mere fact the lyrics might be interpreted as reflective of a generally violent attitude could not be said "substantially" to outweigh their considerable probative value. It looks to us like the trial court got it right; certainly it has not been shown there was any abuse of discretion.⁴

People v. Olguin, 31 Cal. App. 4th 1355, 1373, 37 Cal. Rptr. 2d 596 (1994)

First:

- "A photograph or video recording is typically authenticated by *995 showing it is a fair and accurate representation of the scene depicted. [Citations.]" (*Id.* at p. 267, 172 Cal.Rptr.3d 637, 326 P.3d 239.) This foundation may—but need not be—supplied by the photographer or by a person who witnessed the event being recorded; in addition, authentication "may be supplied by other witness testimony, circumstantial evidence, content and location" and "also may be established 'by any other means provided by law' ([Evid.Code,] § 1400), including a statutory presumption. [Citation.]" (*Goldsmith*, at p. 268, 172 Cal.Rptr.3d 637, 326 P.3d 239.)

<u>In re K.B.</u>, 238 Cal. App. 4th 989, 994–95, 190 Cal. Rptr. 3d 287, 291 (2015)

Second:

Essentially, what is necessary is a prima facie case. 'As long as the evidence would support a finding of authenticity, the writing is admissible. The fact conflicting inferences can be drawn regarding authenticity goes to the document's weight as evidence, not its admissibility.' [Citation.]" (Goldsmith, supra, 59 Cal.4th at p. 267, 172 Cal.Rptr.3d 637, 326 P.3d 239.)

<u>In re K.B.</u>, 238 Cal. App. 4th 989, 995, 190 Cal. Rptr. 3d 287, 292 (2015)

- Warning (Court rejected it...but beware):
 - the record does not contain ... evidence sufficient to sustain a finding that it is the photograph that the prosecution claims it is, namely, an accurate depiction of [the girlfriend] actually flashing a gang sign. [The police officer] could not testify from his personal knowledge that the photograph truthfully portrayed [the girlfriend] flashing the gang sign and ... no expert testified that the picture was not a '"composite" or "faked" ' photograph. Such expert testimony is ... critical today to prevent the admission of manipulated images...." (Ibid.)

<u>In re K.B.</u>, 238 Cal. App. 4th 989, 996, 190 Cal. Rptr. 3d 287, 292 (2015)

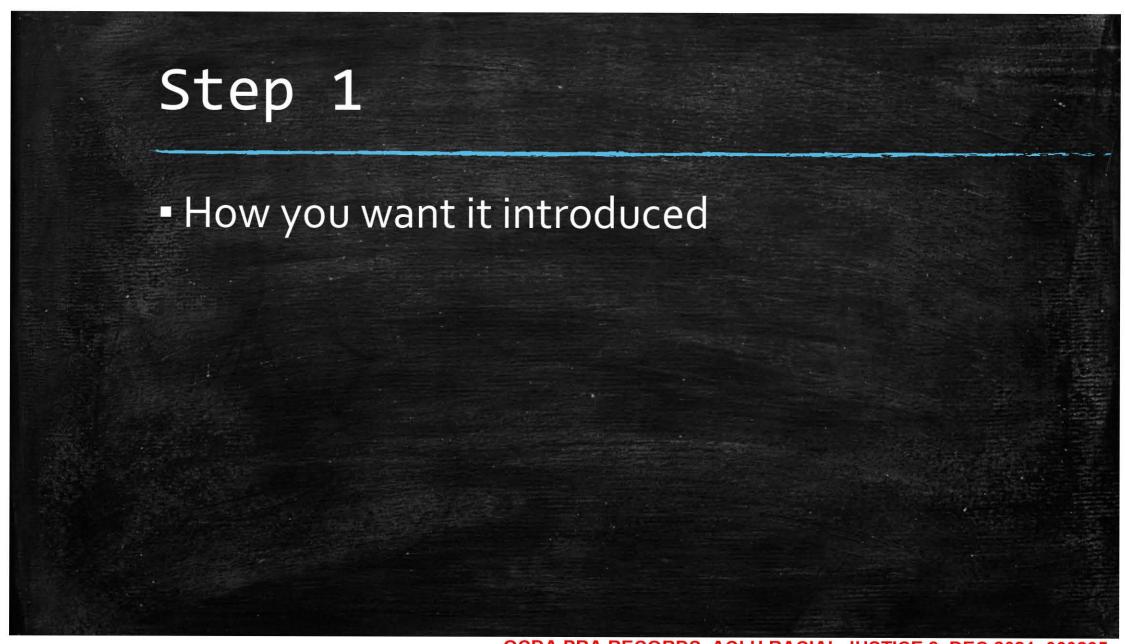
- Furthermore, reading *Beckley* as equating authentication with proving genuineness would ignore a fundamental principal underlying authentication emphasized in *Goldsmith*. In making the initial authenticity determination, the court need only conclude that a prima facie showing has been made that the photograph is an accurate representation of what it purports to depict. The ultimate determination of the authenticity of the evidence is for the trier of fact, who must consider any rebuttal evidence and balance it against the authenticating evidence in order to arrive at a final determination on whether the photograph, in fact, is authentic. As our Supreme Court explained in *Goldsmith*, "'[t]he fact conflicting inferences can be drawn regarding authenticity goes to the document's weight as evidence, not its admissibility.' [Citation.]" (*Goldsmith*, supra, 59 Cal.4th at p. 267, 172 Cal.Rptr.3d 637, 326 P.3d 239.)

<u>In re K.B.</u>, 238 Cal. App. 4th 989, 997, 190 Cal. Rptr. 3d 287, 293 (2015)

People v. Valdez 201 Cal.App.4th 1429

 But the proponent's threshold authentication burden for admissibility is not to establish validity or negate falsity in a categorical fashion, but rather to make a showing on which the trier of fact reasonably could conclude the proffered writing is authentic.

<u>People v. Valdez</u>, 201 Cal. App. 4th 1429, 1437, 135 Cal. Rptr. 3d 628, 634 (2011)

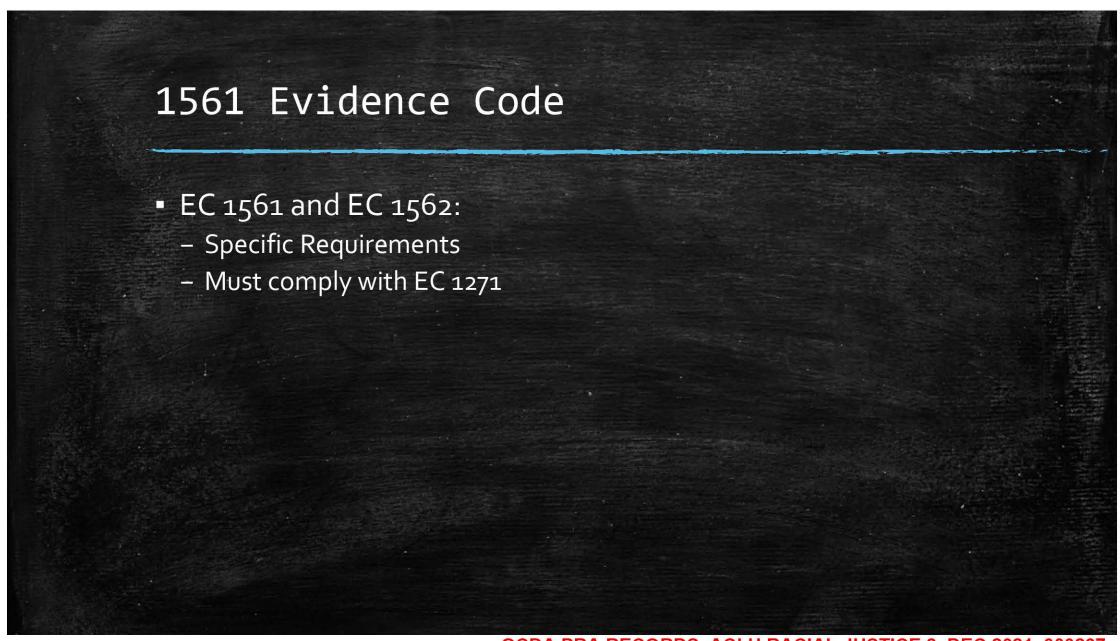


Step 2 - Relevance

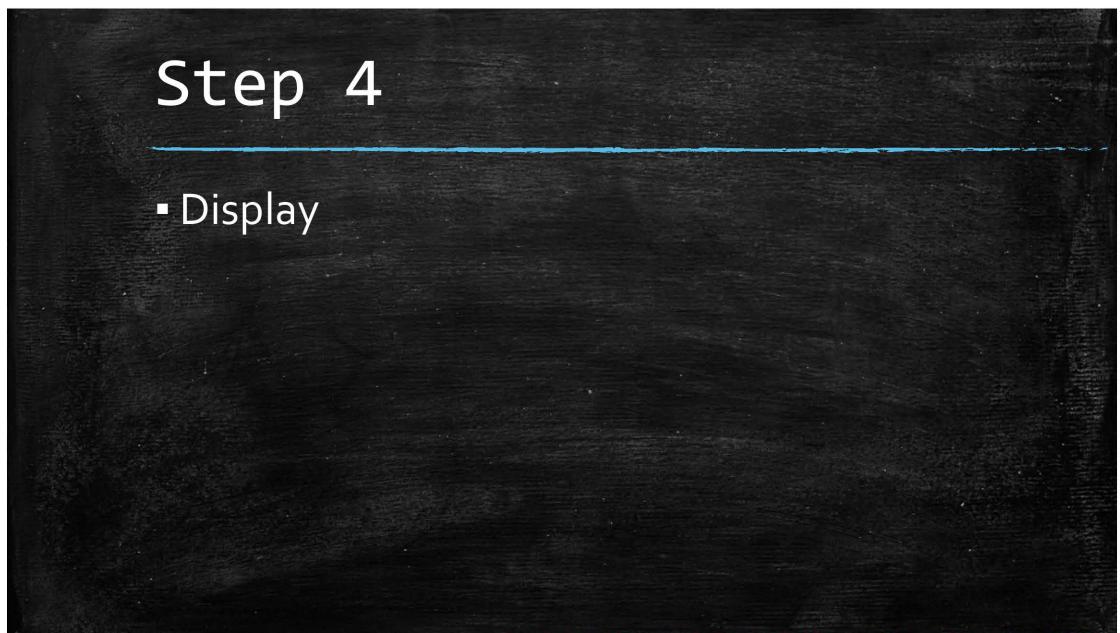
 the prosecution was entitled to rebut it by showing that defendant is steeped in the pimping culture, thus undermining the claim that defendant was merely an innocent bystander. And that is precisely what the texts with third parties did.

They showed him using pimp terminology, bragging about the money he was making, recruiting, exhibiting knowledge of high prostitution areas, and scheduling his work around prostitution dates. This evidence informed the jury that when defendant apparently acted as Dakota's pimp on June 14, 2013, he was not a victim of his own ignorance, but was deliberately acting the part of the pimp.

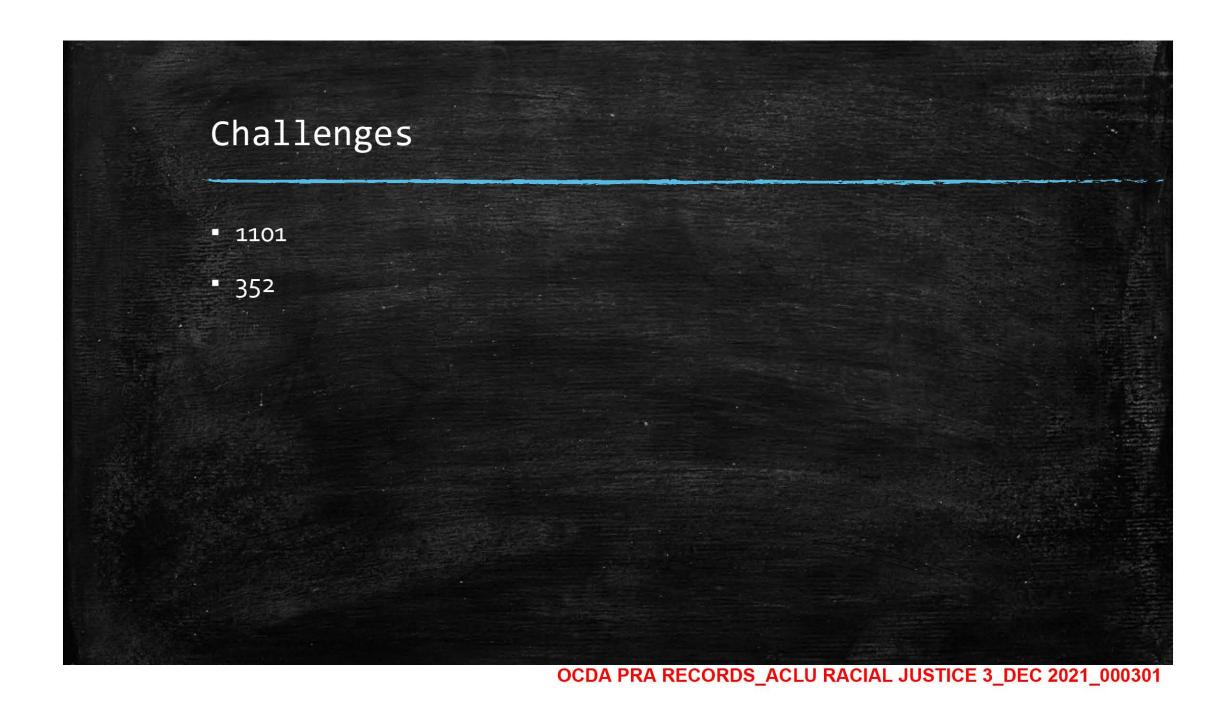
<u>People v. Scally</u>, 243 Cal. App. 4th 285, 293, 196 Cal. Rptr. 3d 310, 316 (2015)

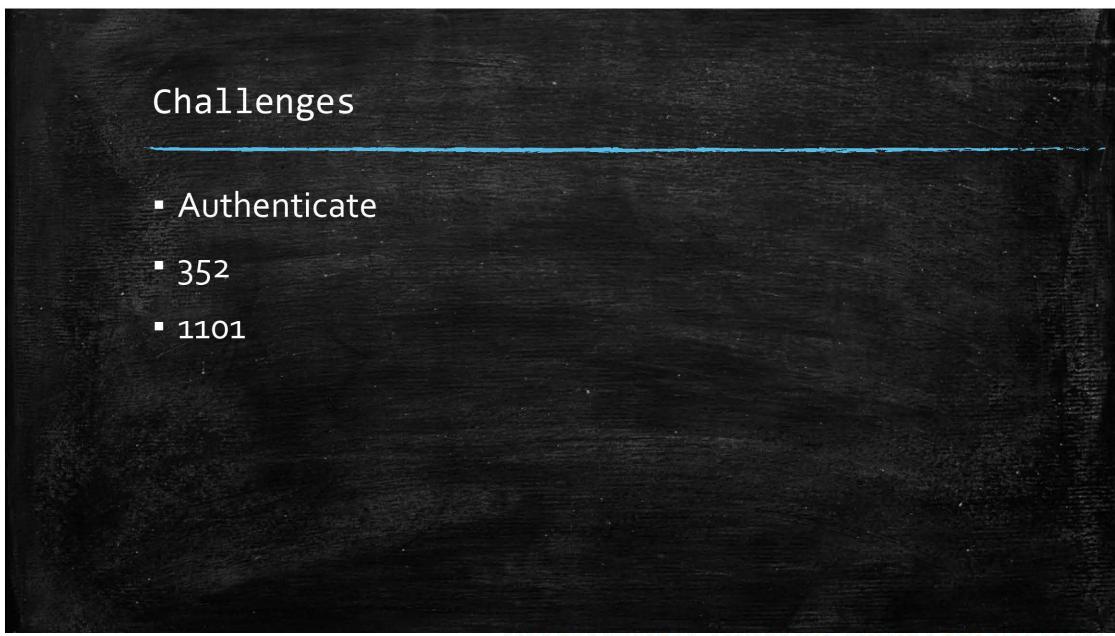


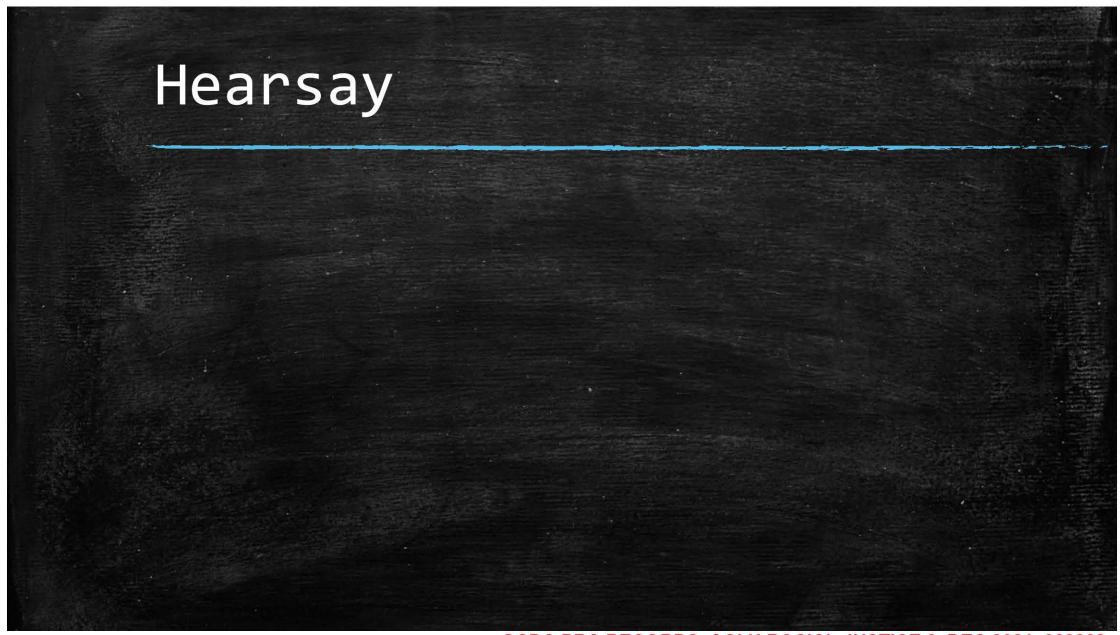




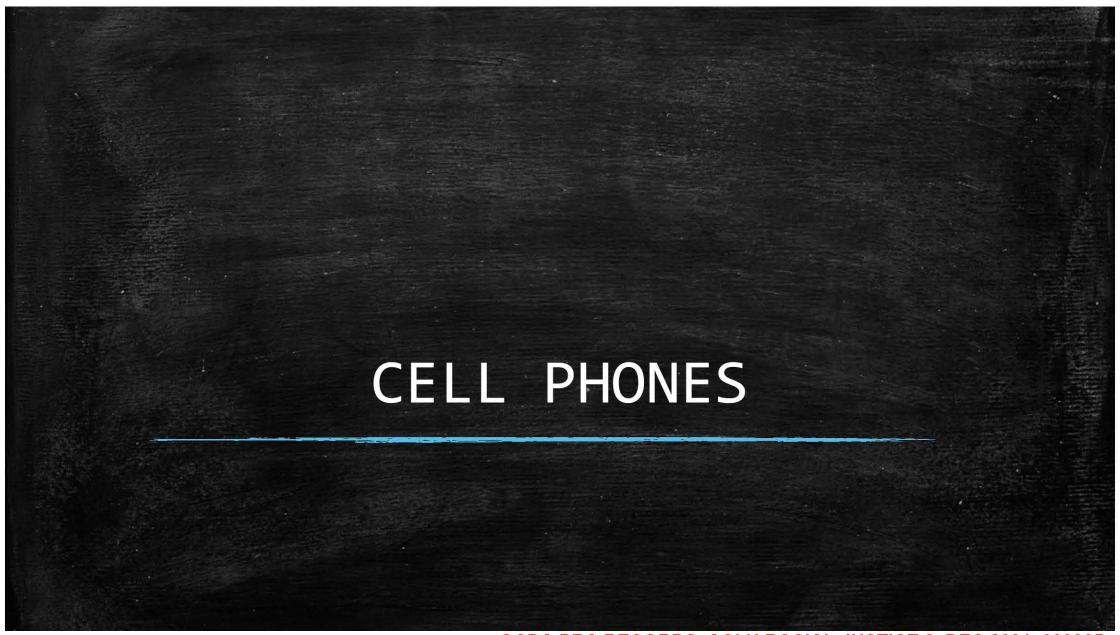


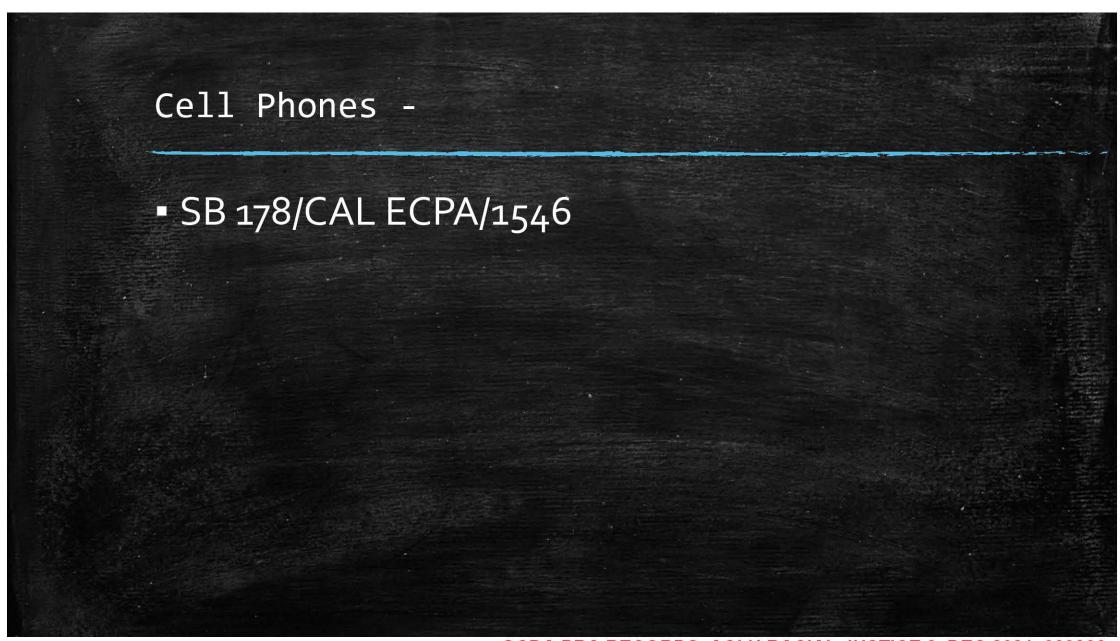


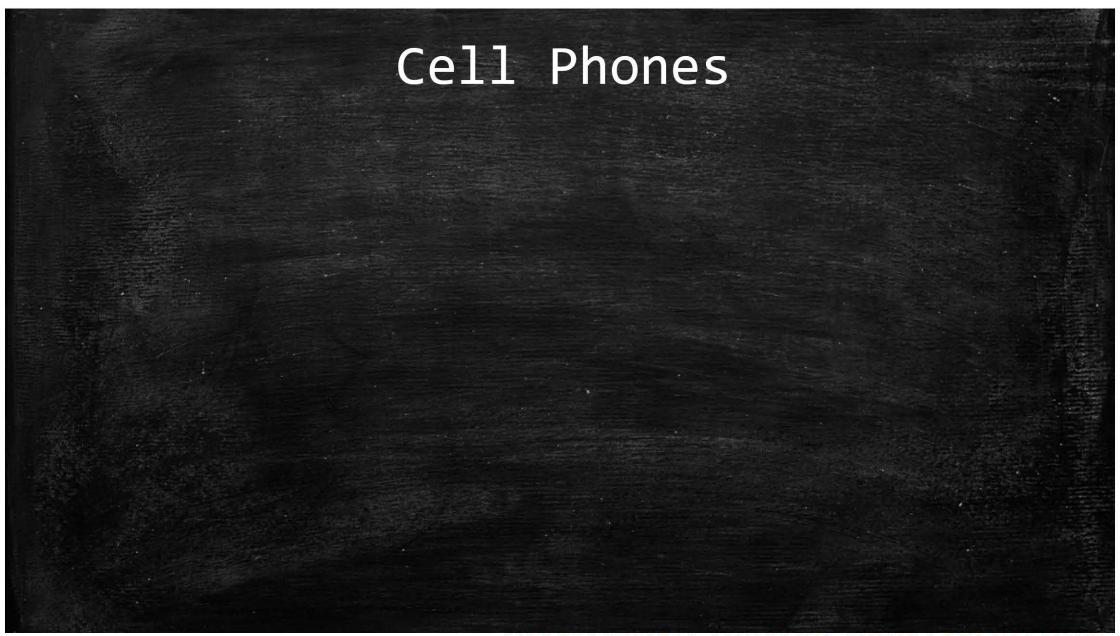


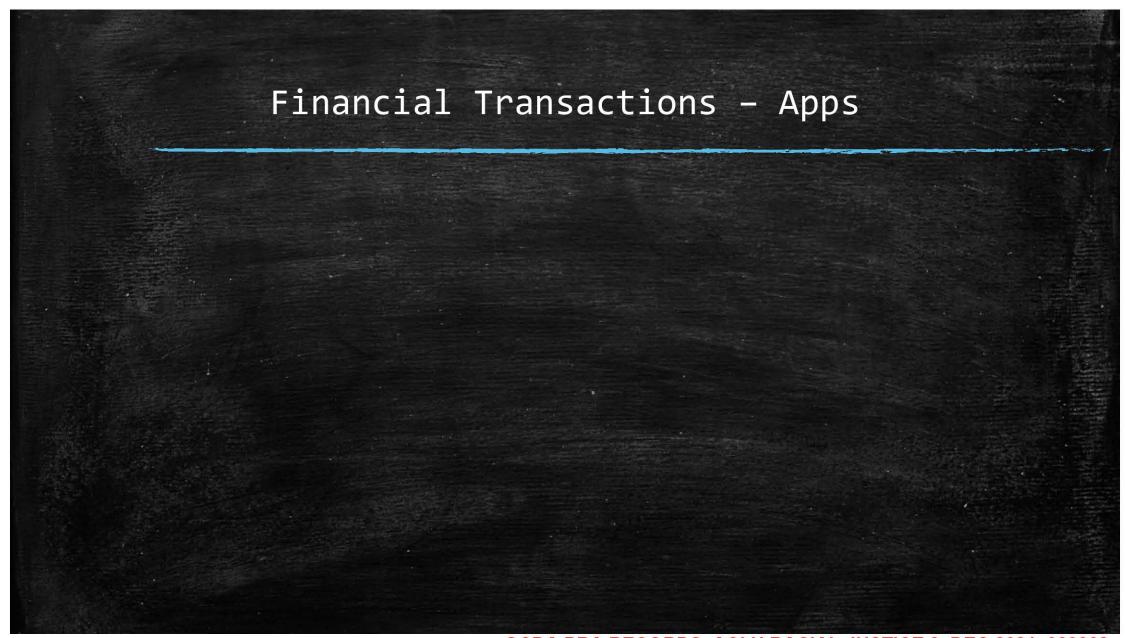












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